

## Refine Search

### Search Results -

Term	Documents
ADMIT\$	0
ADMIT	110347
ADMITA	16
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ADMITABL	1
ADMITABLE	2
ADMITABLY	22
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ADMITACON	1
ADMITACTUATING	1
ADMITADDI	1
(L15 AND ADMIT\$ ).PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD.	19

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 IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

**Search:**

L16

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### Search History

**DATE:** Tuesday, December 21, 2004   [Printable Copy](#)   [Create Case](#)

#### Set Name Query

side by side

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result set

*DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR*

<u>L16</u>	L15 and admit\$	19	<u>L16</u>
<u>L15</u>	L14 and school	47	<u>L15</u>
<u>L14</u>	L10 and student	57	<u>L14</u>

<u>L13</u>	L10 and (admitting )	7	<u>L13</u>
<u>L12</u>	L10 and (admitting near letter)	0	<u>L12</u>
<u>L11</u>	L10 and (acceptance near letter)	1	<u>L11</u>
<u>L10</u>	(educational near institution) and (admission)	93	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u>	L8 and (acceptance or accept\$)	18	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	L7 and electronic	21	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	L6 and candidate\$	23	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	L5 and school	43	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	L4 and student\$	52	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	L3 and application	80	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	(educational near institution) and (admission )	93	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	L1 and admission	7	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	(educational near institution) and (admission near application)	7	<u>L1</u>

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"generate application" and "enrollment" and "educational insti



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Result page: [1](#) [2](#) [3](#) [4](#) [5](#) [6](#) [next](#)Relevance scale ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐1 [A networked enrollment system](#)

Cathy Nicastrì, Louie Athanasiadis

November 1995 **Proceedings of the 23rd annual ACM SIGUCCS conference on User services: winning the networking game**Full text available: [pdf\(432.08 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)2 [Information systems: educational offerings vs. industry needs—how well do they match?](#)

Judith A. Knapp

June 1993 **Proceedings of the 1993 conference on Computer personnel research**Full text available: [pdf\(509.97 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

This study describes relationships between educational institution and industry practices in the Information Systems area. It is based on the results of two surveys conducted in the Chicago metropolitan area. Each of the surveys was designed to answer specific questions related to curriculum issues and industry needs. In addition to the curriculum of choice, other specific areas of comparison are degrees, software, and hardware. Industry hiring practices and educational institutions' trends ...

3 [Defining IT: A multidisciplinary information management and systems program: pearl or peril?](#)

Daniel W. Cooke

October 2003 **Proceeding of the 4th conference on Information technology curriculum**Full text available: [pdf\(206.89 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Computer information management is a dynamic academic discipline that offers numerous economic opportunities for students. During the "Y2K era", job opportunities in information management and computer science exceeded qualified individuals. Many universities responded to the imbalances in the job market by creating new information technology programs. Some of these programs were based on traditional concepts and others on innovative ideas. The University of South Carolina Spartanburg introduced ...

**Keywords:** information management and systems, multidisciplinary IT curricula4 [Conserving the seed corn: reflections on the academic hiring crisis](#)

Eric Roberts

December 1999 **ACM SIGCSE Bulletin , Working group reports from ITiCSE on**

**Innovation and technology in computer science education**, Volume 31 Issue 4Full text available:  pdf(800.09 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Computer science departments today face a serious staffing crisis, as faculty and graduate students abandon academia for industry while undergraduate enrollments rise. The current crisis is similar to one that occurred in the early 1980s, which gives us the opportunity to learn from that experience. This article reviews the history of the earlier crisis and proposes strategies for mitigating the effects of the current one.

5 The status of women and minorities in academic computer science ☐

Richard G. Montanelli, Sandra A. Mamrak


October 1976 **Communications of the ACM**, Volume 19 Issue 10Full text available:  pdf(486.72 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

The results of a survey concerning women and minority students and faculty in computer science during the years 1971 to 1975 are presented. Analysis of the data indicated that effective affirmative action programs for recruitment into graduate degree programs are needed to enlarge the number of women and minorities qualified for later employment in computer science. Also, possible discrimination in employment of women and minority graduate students was revealed.

**Keywords:** Title VII, Title XI, academic employment, affirmative actions, computer science degree programs, discrimination against minorities, discrimination against women, faculty, graduate students, undergraduate students

6 Computing curricula 2001 ☐September 2001 **Journal on Educational Resources in Computing (JERIC)**Full text available:  pdf(613.63 KB)  html(2.78 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)7 Computers in small colleges ☐

Bruce K. Alcorn

January 1972 **Proceedings of the annual ACM SIGUCCS symposium on The administration and management of small-college computing centers**Full text available:  pdf(724.17 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

The impact of computers upon our society is increasing almost daily. This impact, while having reached most segments of our society, is greater in some areas than in others. In the field of higher education the impact is so extensive that the larger institutions could not operate without them. While computer usage by colleges and universities for the most part started in the larger schools, the pressures for such facilities are rapidly moving down into the smaller ones. They too ...


8 Defining IT: Preparing the new information technology professional in Virginia ☐


Michael Peterson, Keith Morneau, Ashraf Saad


October 2003 **Proceeding of the 4th conference on Information technology curriculum**Full text available:  pdf(158.65 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

Current demands for graduates of Information Technology (IT) programs require that they possess deep technical skills, multidisciplinary awareness, and the ability to deliver the value of technical skills to customers and clients. In order to produce this kind of IT professional, secondary and post-secondary educational institutions must embrace this vision. Supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation (NSF DUE 0202482), the Virginia Community College System (VCCS) Institute of Exce ...

**Keywords:** IT education in Virginia, NSF ATE Project, information technology education


- 9 Factors effecting high school student's choice of computer science as a major ☐  
Richard O'Lander  
February 1996 **Proceedings of the symposium on Computers and the quality of life**  
Full text available:  [pdf\(788.10 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

- 10 Computing education and the information technology workforce ☐  
Eric Roberts  
June 2000 **ACM SIGCSE Bulletin**, Volume 32 Issue 2  
Full text available:  [pdf\(1.15 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [index terms](#)


- 11 A multi-agent platform for automatic assignment management ☐  
Abelardo Pardo  
June 2002 **ACM SIGCSE Bulletin , Proceedings of the 7th annual conference on Innovation and technology in computer science education**, Volume 34 Issue 3  
Full text available:  [pdf\(104.32 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

Automatic assessment has become an important technique to reduce the grading load on teaching staff while providing an exhaustive evaluation environment for students. Several systems have evolved over the years providing sophisticated evaluation capabilities. However, fully automated assessment covers only a portion of the overall evaluation requirements in a typical Computer Science course. In this paper we present a tool for automatic assignment management that aims at satisfying several objec ...

**Keywords:** automatic assessment management, courseware

- 12 The Web and distance learning: what is appropriate and what is not: report of the ITiCSE '97 working group on the Web and distance learning ☐  
Pamela B. Lawhead, Elizabeth Alpert, Constance G. Bland, Linda Carswell, Dawn Cizmar, Jean DeWeitt, Mihaela Dumitru, Eva R. Fahraeus, Kirt Scott  
October 1997 **ACM SIGCUE Outlook**, Volume 25 Issue 4  
Full text available:  [pdf\(1.26 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

The World Wide Web is increasingly being used to provide opportunities for distance learning. This report explores the motivations for developing Web-based distance learning and examines a range of issues including ethics, pedagogy, planning, advantages, disadvantages, and appropriate and inappropriate uses. The analysis takes a learner-centric view, classing as appropriate those uses of the Web that further the traditional educational values of quality, outreach, and flexibility. Examples of in ...

- 13 The Web and distance learning: what is appropriate and what is not (report of the ITiCSE '97 working group on the web and distance learning) ☐  
Pamela B. Lawhead, Elizabeth Alpert, Constance G. Bland, Linda Carswell, Dawn Cizmar, Jean DeWitt, Mihaela Dumitru, Eva R. Fahraeus, Kirk Scott  
June 1997 **The supplemental proceedings of the conference on Integrating technology into computer science education: working group reports and supplemental proceedings**  
Full text available:  [pdf\(68.23 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

-Targeting the right students using data mining ☐

Yiming Ma, Bing Liu, Ching Kian Wong, Philip S. Yu, Shuik Ming Lee

August 2000 **Proceedings of the sixth ACM SIGKDD international conference on Knowledge discovery and data mining**

Full text available:  [pdf\(108.79 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

**Keywords:** data mining application in education, scoring, target selection

15 Evaluation of the TICCIT computer-assisted instructional system in the community college ☐

Donald L. Alderman

July 1979 **ACM SIGCUE Outlook**, Volume 13 Issue 3

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.29 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#)

16 Comparison of in-class and distance-learning students' performance and attitudes in an introductory computer science course ☐

Joan Kleinman, Eileen B. Entin

May 2002 **Journal of Computing Sciences in Colleges**, Volume 17 Issue 6

Full text available:  [pdf\(70.90 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

This paper contrasts in-class and online teaching from both the student and instructor perspective based on two sections of Introduction to Computer Science, one taught in the traditional format and the other taught online. Analysis of student data supports existing findings that there are no significant differences between the two groups in learning outcomes, although there were differences in other areas. The online students were older than their in-class counterparts, and the almost universal ...

17 Panel: Offshore outsourcing: current conditions & diagnosis ☐

Ernest Ferguson, Clifton Kussmaul, Daniel D. McCracken, Mary Ann Robbert

March 2004 **Proceedings of the 35th SIGCSE technical symposium on Computer science education**

Full text available:  [pdf\(149.71 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

**Keywords:** curriculum, employment, enrollment, offshore outsourcing, offshoring

18 Achieving industrial relevance with academic excellence: lessons from the Oregon Master of Software engineering ☐

Stuart R. Faulk

June 2000 **Proceedings of the 22nd international conference on Software engineering**

Full text available:  [pdf\(135.88 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Many educational institutions are developing graduate programs in software engineering targeted to working professionals. These educators face the dilemma of providing programs with both industrial relevance and academic excellence. This paper describes our experience and lessons learned in developing such a program, the Oregon Master of Software Engineering (OMSE). It describes a structured approach to curriculum design, curriculum design principles and methods that can be applied to devel ...

**Keywords:** curriculum design, industrial relevance, software engineering education

19 Deep in benchmarking: using industry standards to assess a training program

Joleen Pfefer

September 2003 **Proceedings of the 31st annual ACM SIGUCCS conference on User services**

Full text available:  [pdf\(182.47 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

At the University of Missouri - Columbia's Information and Access Technology (IAT) Services, InfoTech Training compares the results of their IT training program with similar training programs. Benchmarking studies assess best practices from organizations throughout the world and measures actual training operations against those best practices. InfoTech Training's primary project goal was to measure program performance against industry standards and best practices. This paper explores the challen ...

**Keywords:** Kirkpatrick's levels of evaluation, benchmarking, best practices, industry standards, return on investment, training

20 Toward improving female retention in the computer science major

J. McGrath Cohoon

May 2001 **Communications of the ACM**, Volume 44 Issue 5

Full text available:  [pdf\(102.45 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)  
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**Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 19 of 19 returned.**☐ 1. Document ID: US 20040197761 A1**Using default format because multiple data bases are involved.**

L16: Entry 1 of 19

File: PGPB

Oct 7, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040197761

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040197761 A1

TITLE: Method for communicating confidential educational information

PUBLICATION-DATE: October 7, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Boehmer, Daniel R.	Herndon	VA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 434/362

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 2. Document ID: US 20040194052 A1

L16: Entry 2 of 19

File: PGPB

Sep 30, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040194052

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040194052 A1

TITLE: Method and system for using a framework to implement an audit process

PUBLICATION-DATE: September 30, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Hoffschulz, Henning	Schwetzingen		DE	
Albert, Volker	Leimen		DE	
Busch, Karin	Harthausen		DE	
von Glahn, Bodo	Steinsfurt		DE	

US-CL-CURRENT: 717/100; 705/1

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 3. Document ID: US 20040138913 A1

L16: Entry 3 of 19

File: PGPB

Jul 15, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040138913  
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new  
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040138913 A1

TITLE: Education institution selection system and method

PUBLICATION-DATE: July 15, 2004

## INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Guerra, Anthony John	Glenham	NY	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/1

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw. Desc	Image
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☐ 4. Document ID: US 20040039603 A1

L16: Entry 4 of 19

File: PGPB

Feb 26, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040039603  
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new  
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040039603 A1

TITLE: Method and system for acquiring healthcare professionals for domestic service

PUBLICATION-DATE: February 26, 2004

## INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Hanrahan, Lawrence M.	Houston	TX	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/2

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw. Desc	Image
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☐ 5. Document ID: US 20040015388 A1

L16: Entry 5 of 19

File: PGPB

Jan 22, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040015388  
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new  
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040015388 A1

TITLE: Methods of generating applications for enrollment at educational institutions

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 22, 2004

## INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Royall, William A. JR.	Richmond	VA	US	

Freeman, Edward B. III  
Clark, Elizabeth W.

Richmond VA  
Richmond VA US

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/10; 705/11

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 6. Document ID: US 20030200112 A1

L16: Entry 6 of 19

File: PGPB

Oct 23, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030200112  
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new  
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030200112 A1

TITLE: Methods of generating applications for enrollment at educational institutions

PUBLICATION-DATE: October 23, 2003

## INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Royall, William A. JR.	Richmond	VA	US	
Freeman, Edward B. III	Richmond	VA	US	
Clark, Elizabeth W.	Richmond	VA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/1

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 7. Document ID: US 20030163402 A1

L16: Entry 7 of 19

File: PGPB

Aug 28, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030163402  
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new  
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030163402 A1

TITLE: Automated renewable scholarship

PUBLICATION-DATE: August 28, 2003

## INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Kincart, Joseph P.	Carmel	NY	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/36

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 8. Document ID: US 20030105642 A1

L16: Entry 8 of 19

File: PGPB

Jun 5, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030105642  
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new  
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030105642 A1

TITLE: Selection of individuals from a pool of candidates in a competition system

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 5, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Andino, Adalberto JR.	Sterling	VA	US	
Quamina, Matthew Errol	Fairfax	VA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/1

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 9. Document ID: US 20030055842 A1

L16: Entry 9 of 19

File: PGPB

Mar 20, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030055842  
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new  
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030055842 A1

TITLE: System and method for automatically evaluating and provisionally granting educational transfer credits

PUBLICATION-DATE: March 20, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Fields, Sharon	St. Paul	MN	US	
Linberg, Kurt R.	Eden Prairie	MN	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 707/104.1

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 10. Document ID: US 20030039945 A1

L16: Entry 10 of 19

File: PGPB

Feb 27, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030039945  
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new  
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030039945 A1

TITLE: Method for imparting knowledge

PUBLICATION-DATE: February 27, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Dang, Anil Kumar	New Delhi		IN	
Matharu, Navtej	New Delhi		IN	
Malhotra, Ramesh Chandra	New Delhi		IN	

US-CL-CURRENT: 434/118

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 11. Document ID: US 20030003990 A1

L16: Entry 11 of 19

File: PGPB

Jan 2, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030003990  
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new  
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030003990 A1

TITLE: Evaluation of responses of participatory broadcast audience with prediction of winning contestants; monitoring, checking and controlling of wagering, and automatic crediting and couponing

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 2, 2003

## INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Von Kohorn, Henry	Vero Beach	FL	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 463/25

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 12. Document ID: US 20020194100 A1

L16: Entry 12 of 19

File: PGPB

Dec 19, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020194100  
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new  
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020194100 A1

TITLE: Computerized portfolio and assessment system

PUBLICATION-DATE: December 19, 2002

## INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Choban, Gary M.	Wexford	PA	US	
Choban, David	Township	PA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/36

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 13. Document ID: US 20020174123 A1

L16: Entry 13 of 19

File: PGPB

Nov 21, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020174123

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020174123 A1

TITLE: Method for admitting an admissions applicant into an academic institution

PUBLICATION-DATE: November 21, 2002

## INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Harbaugh, Joseph	Weston	FL	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 707/100

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 14. Document ID: US 20020116253 A1

L16: Entry 14 of 19

File: PGPB

Aug 22, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020116253

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020116253 A1

TITLE: Systems and methods for making a prediction utilizing admissions-based information

PUBLICATION-DATE: August 22, 2002

## INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Coyne, Kevin P.	Atlanta	GA	US	
Coyne, Shawn T.	Smyrna	GA	US	
Flur, Peter	Charlotte	NC	US	
Norton, William Kelly	Atlanta	GA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/10

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 15. Document ID: US 20020004782 A1

L16: Entry 15 of 19

File: PGPB

Jan 10, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020004782

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020004782 A1

TITLE: System and method for prepaying for services or goods to be consumed at a future date

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 10, 2002

<http://westbrs:9000/bin/gate.exe?f=TOC&state=evaaol.28&ref=16&dbname=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,J...> 12/21/04

## INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Cincotta, David	South Orange	NJ	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/39; 705/26

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 16. Document ID: US 20010003099 A1

L16: Entry 16 of 19

File: PGPB

Jun 7, 2001

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20010003099

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new-utility

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20010003099 A1

TITLE: EVALUATION OF RESPONSES OF PARTICIPATORY BROADCAST AUDIENCE WITH PREDICTION OF WINNING CONTESTANTS; MONITORING, CHECKING AND CONTROLLING OF WAGERING, AND AUTOMATIC CREDITING AND COUPONING

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 7, 2001

## INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
VON KOHORN, HENRY	VERO BEACH	FL	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 463/40; 463/16

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 17. Document ID: US 5544788 A

L16: Entry 17 of 19

File: USPT

Aug 13, 1996

US-PAT-NO: 5544788

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5544788 A

TITLE: Method of and apparatus for dispensing batches of soap lather

DATE-ISSUED: August 13, 1996

## INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Meyer, Paul	Kreuzlingen			CH

## ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Steiner Company, Inc.	Chicago	IL			02

APPL-NO: 08/ 425456 [PALM]

DATE FILED: April 20, 1995

PARENT-CASE:

## Record List Display

Page 8 of 12

This application is a divisional of Ser. No. 08/342,891, filed Nov. 21, 1994 now U.S. Pat. No. 5,439,140, which is a divisional of Ser. No. 08/018,735, filed Feb. 17, 1993, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,398,845.

INT-CL: [06] B67 D 5/00

US-CL-ISSUED: 222/110; 222/190, 222/209

US-CL-CURRENT: 222/110; 222/190, 222/209

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 222/190, 222/109, 222/110, 222/181, 222/185, 222/209, 222/325, 222/394, 222/401, 222/373, 222/148, 222/630-3, 239/366, 239/369, 239/368, 239/112

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

## U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
<u>3709437</u>	January 1973	Wright	222/190 X
<u>3712512</u>	January 1973	Snider, Jr. et al.	222/190 X
<u>3724723</u>	April 1973	Slavinski	222/110
<u>4477000</u>	October 1984	Arabian	222/190 X
<u>4509569</u>	April 1985	Adolfsson	222/394 X
<u>4531660</u>	July 1985	Ford, Jr.	222/209
<u>4573612</u>	March 1986	Maddison et al.	222/181 X
<u>4673109</u>	June 1987	Cassia	222/181 X
<u>4880161</u>	November 1989	Wright	222/190 X
<u>4901925</u>	February 1990	Blake III	222/190 X
<u>4957218</u>	September 1990	Ford, Jr.	222/190 X
<u>5100029</u>	March 1992	Meshberg	222/632
<u>5238155</u>	August 1993	Blake, III	222/190
<u>5271530</u>	December 1993	Uehira et al.	222/190
<u>5341989</u>	August 1994	Fulkerson et al.	239/112

## FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

FOREIGN-PAT-NO	PUBN-DATE	COUNTRY	US-CL
731152	August 1932	FR	
2517991	June 1983	FR	
676227	December 1990	CH	
2193904	February 1988	GB	

ART-UNIT: 314

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Kashnikow; Andres

ASSISTANT-EXAMINER: Douglas; Lisa

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Emrich &amp; Dithmar

ABSTRACT:

A dispenser for soap lather has a vessel for a larger supply of liquid soap and a tank for a

smaller supply of liquid soap and for a body of air above the smaller supply. One or more bellows are used to pump compressed air into the upper portion of the tank when a user desires to-obtain a batch of lather. The compressed air expels a certain quantity of liquid soap from the tank into a lather generator and the lather generator further receives some compressed air to form a batch of lather which is dispensed into or onto the hands of a user. When the bellows expands or expand, they can draw air into or along the outlet of the lather generator to retract any remnants of lather. Alternatively, a discrete pump can be provided to blow out any remnants from the lather generator in response to or during expansion of the bellows. The discharged quantity of liquid soap is replenished in the tank by way of an adjustable conduit connecting the vessel with the tank.

18 Claims, 7 Drawing figures

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	Keywords	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 18. Document ID: US 5439140 A

L16: Entry 18 of 19

File: USPT

Aug 8, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5439140

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5439140 A

TITLE: Method of and apparatus for dispensing batches of soap lather

DATE-ISSUED: August 8, 1995

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Meyer; Paul	Kreuzlingen			CH

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Steiner Company, Inc.	Chicago	IL			02

APPL-NO: 08/ 342891 [PALM]

DATE FILED: November 21, 1994

PARENT-CASE:

This is a divisional of application Ser. No. 08/018,735, filed Feb. 17, 1993 now U.S. Pat. No. 5,398,845 which claims priority of Swiss Application Nos. 00530/92 filed Feb. 21, 1992 and 00043/93 filed Jan. 7, 1993.

INT-CL: [06] B67 D 5/00

US-CL-ISSUED: 222/110; 222/190, 222/209, 222/401

US-CL-CURRENT: 222/110; 222/190, 222/209, 222/401

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 222/190, 222/109, 222/110, 222/181, 222/185, 222/209, 222/325, 222/394, 222/401, 222/373, 239/366

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

FOREIGN-PAT-NO

PUBN-DATE

COUNTRY

US-CL

731152	August 1932	FR
2517991	June 1983	FR
676227	December 1990	CH
2193904	February 1988	GB

ART-UNIT: 314

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Kashnikow; Andres

ASSISTANT-EXAMINER: Douglas; Lisa

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Emrich &amp; Dithmar

## ABSTRACT:

A dispenser for soap lather has a vessel for a larger supply of liquid soap and a tank for a smaller supply of liquid soap and for a body of air above the smaller supply. One or more bellows are used to pump compressed air into a portion of the tank when a user desires to obtain a batch of lather. The compressed air expels a certain quantity of liquid soap from the tank into a lather generator and the lather generator further receives some compressed air to form a batch of lather which is dispensed into or onto the hands of a user. When the bellows expands or expand it or they can draw air into or along the outlet of the lather generator to retract any remnants of lather. Alternatively, a discrete pump can be provided to blow out any remnants from the lather generator in response to or during expansion of the bellows. The discharged quantity of liquid soap is replenished in the tank by way of an adjustable conduit connecting the vessel with the tank.

3 Claims, 7 Drawing figures

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Abstract	Claims	KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 19. Document ID: US 5398845 A

L16: Entry 19 of 19

File: USPT

Mar 21, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5398845

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5398845 A

TITLE: Method of and apparatus for dispensing batches of soap lather

DATE-ISSUED: March 21, 1995

## INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Meyer; Paul	Kreuzlingen			CH

## ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Steiner Company, Inc.	Chicago	IL			02

APPL-NO: 08/ 018735 [PALM]

DATE FILED: February 17, 1993

INT-CL: [06] B67 D 5/00

US=CL-ISSUED: 222/1; 222/110, 222/190, 222/209, 222/401  
US=CL-CURRENT: 222/1; 222/110, 222/190, 222/209, 222/401

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 222/190, 222/109, 222/110, 222/181, 222/185, 222/209, 222/325, 222/394,  
222/401, 222/373, 222/1, 239/366, 239/369, 239/368

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

## U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
<u>3709437</u>	January 1973	Wright	222/190 X
<u>3712512</u>	January 1973	Snider, Jr. et al.	222/190 X
<u>3724723</u>	April 1973	Slavinski	222/110
<u>4477000</u>	October 1984	Arabian	222/190 X
<u>4509569</u>	April 1985	Adolfsson	222/394 X
<u>4531660</u>	July 1985	Ford, Jr.	222/209
<u>4573612</u>	March 1986	Maddison et al.	222/181 X
<u>4673109</u>	June 1987	Gassia	222/181 X
<u>4880161</u>	November 1989	Wright	222/190 X
<u>4901925</u>	February 1990	Blake, III	222/190 X
<u>4957218</u>	September 1990	Ford, Jr.	222/190 X
<u>5238155</u>	August 1993	Blake, III	222/190

## FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

FOREIGN-PAT-NO	PUBN-DATE	COUNTRY	US-CL
0019582	November 1980	EP	
731152	August 1932	FR	
2517991	June 1983	FR	
545232	January 1974	CH	
676227	December 1990	CH	
2193904	February 1988	GB	

ART-UNIT: 314

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Kashnikow; Andres

ASSISTANT-EXAMINER: Pomrening; Anthoula

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Emrich & Dithmar

ABSTRACT:

A dispenser for soap lather has a vessel for a larger supply of liquid soap and a tank for a smaller supply of liquid soap and for a body of air above the smaller supply. One or more bellows are used to pump compressed air into a portion of the tank when a user desires to obtain a batch of lather. The compressed air expels a certain quantity of liquid soap from the tank into a lather generator and the lather generator further receives some compressed air to form a batch of lather which is dispensed into or onto the hands of a user. When the bellows expands or expand, it or they can draw air into or along the outlet of the lather generator to retract any remnants of lather. Alternatively, a discrete pump can be provided to blow out any remnants from the lather generator in response to or during expansion of the bellows. The

discharged quantity of liquid soap is replenished in the tank by way of an adjustable conduit connecting the vessel with the tank.

22 Claims, 7 Drawing figures

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Suppl. Refs	Related Refs	Claims	KWIC	Draw. Desc	Image
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Clear	Generate Collection	Print	Fwd Refs	Bkwd Refs	Generate OACS
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Term	Documents
ADMIT\$	0
ADMIT	110347
ADMITA	16
ADMITABIST	1
ADMITABL	1
ADMITABLE	2
ADMITABLY	22
ADMITACLDITIONAL	1
ADMITACON	1
ADMITACTUATING	1
ADMITADDI	1
(L15 AND ADMIT\$ ).PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPL,TDBD.	19

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L9: Entry 7 of 18

File: PGPB

Nov 21, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020174123 A1

TITLE: Method for admitting an admissions applicant into an academic institutionAbstract Paragraph:

A method for admitting applicants into an academic institution can include the steps of: compiling a list of standardized test takers who have applied for admission to at least one academic institution, but have not received an offer of admission to any one of the at least one academic institutions; conditionally admitting selected ones of the test takers to an abbreviated academic program; subjecting the conditionally admitted test takers to at least one examination during the abbreviated academic program, each conditionally admitted test taker achieving a score on the at least one examination; and, admitting into the academic institution those conditionally admitted test takers who achieve a score on said at least one examination which satisfies an admissions criteria.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONSSummary of Invention Paragraph:

[0004] This invention relates to the field of school admissions and more particularly to a method for identifying candidates for admission to an educational institution.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:

[0006] Each year, thousands of candidates apply for admission to academic institutions such as undergraduate and graduate schools. Each academic institution, however, typically has substantially fewer open slots to fill with new students than applicants seeking to fill those slots. Accordingly, for most academic institutions, the majority of applicants are denied admission. In order to differentiate between those applicants to whom offers of admission should be extended and those applicants for whom requests for admission should be denied, academic institutions typically compare established criteria with a combination of grade point average (GPA), standardized test scores and demographic profiling to individually evaluate each admissions candidate. Additionally, some academic institutions also consider personal statements, essays, audiovisual material, and the like to further assist in the evaluation process.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:

[0007] In the past, academic institutions have analyzed the admissions pattern of standardized test takers to better characterize particular candidates for admission. For instance, it is well known that many academic institutions, such as law schools, aggressively market particular students who have scored well on the law school admissions test (LSAT). Similarly, some undergraduate colleges solicit applications from those students who have performed well on the scholastic aptitude test (SAT). Still, to date academic institutions have not analyzed the acceptance/denial rate of particular test takers to determine whether certain test takers have heretofore been successful in gaining admission to a desired academic program.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:

[0008] In particular, it can be said that test takers who have received more offers for admission than rejections have associated therewith a GPA and standardized test score sufficient to gain admissions to a select group of academic institutions. Without more, however, it cannot be said whether such a student will be a successful student once enrolled in a desired academic program. Conversely, test takers who have received far more rejections than offers for admission likely have associated therewith a GPA and standardized test score which is insufficient to gain admission to most any of a select group of academic institutions. As before, however, without more it cannot be said whether such a student will be a successful

(703)  
238  
73  
68

student. if enrolled in a desired academic program.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:

[0009] Notwithstanding this reasoning, in view of the overwhelming number of applicants seeking admission to any one academic institution, a great number of admissions officers rely upon standardized testing to at least narrow the field of candidates for whom a more detailed analysis can be applied. For instance, those candidates having standardized test scores and a GPA which far exceed a preferred criteria can be extended an offer of admission without further consideration. Conversely, those candidates having standardized test scores and a GPA falling below a minimum criteria are often afforded mere cursory consideration before being denied admission. In many cases, only those student having standardized test scores and a GPA falling within a preferred range are afforded full admissions committee consideration.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:

[0010] Notably, it is a stated goal of many graduate school admissions officers to take into account attributes in addition to academic prowess that individual applicants can bring to a class. Specifically, many admissions officers aim to assemble the best class, as opposed to simply admitting the "best" individual applicants as measured solely by grades and standardized test scores. This stated aim of admissions officers is frustrated, however, by the natural reliance on standardized test scores and GPAs in order to narrow the field of candidates for whom a more detailed analysis can be applied. Accordingly, many potential students who would otherwise succeed in an academic institution are overlooked in favor of those potential students possessing preferred numeric credentials.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:

[0011] Though a conventional admissions analysis can suffice for many students, there remain those students who are unfairly characterized by standardized testing scores and GPAs. Despite a poor testing skills, many candidates are excellent students who otherwise can be valuable additions to an entering class of students. Many academic institutions have realized that the conventional admissions analysis can have an undesirable impact on otherwise qualified students. For example, the University of Miami has implemented a conditional acceptance program in which marginal students are invited to participate in an abbreviated academic program subsequent to the successful completion of which those marginal students are permanently admitted to the school. Nevertheless, only those students who have already applied for admission to the University of Miami are eligible to participate in the conditional acceptance program. Moreover, this type of conditional acceptance program only takes into account the deficiencies of a students academic record which in of itself, cannot identify a student who is not able otherwise to gain admission to an academic institution.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:

[0012] A method for admitting applicants into an academic institution in accordance with the inventive arrangements can assist admissions officers with identifying those admissions candidates possessing sub-par numeric credentials who would otherwise succeed as a student in an academic institution. In particular, the method can be used first to identify students who have expressed an interest in attending particular academic institution, but have heretofore been largely unsuccessful in gaining admission to most if not all of the academic institutions to which the students have applied. Second, those students can conditionally enroll in an abbreviated academic program in which the enrolled students can be evaluated based upon an examination process. Conditionally enrolled students who successfully complete the abbreviated academic program are determined to possess the ability to succeed as students in the academic institution and can be permanently enrolled therein.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:

[0013] In one aspect of the present invention, a method for admitting applicants into an academic institution can include the steps of: compiling a list of standardized test takers who have applied for admission to at least one academic institution, but have not received an offer of admission to any one of the at least one academic institutions; conditionally admitting selected ones of the test takers to an abbreviated academic program; subjecting the conditionally admitted test takers to at least one examination during the abbreviated academic program, each conditionally admitted test taker achieving a score on the at least one examination; and, admitting into the academic institution those conditionally admitted test takers who achieve a score on the at least one examination which satisfies an admissions criteria.

(720) 8300 309

Summary of Invention Paragraph:

[0014] The step of conditionally admitting selected ones of the test takers to an abbreviated academic program can include the steps of: computing a shifting range of standardized test scores and grade point averages (GPAs) for the test takers; identifying those test takers having a standardized test score and GPA falling within the shifting range; and, conditionally admitting the identified test takers. The subjecting step can include the steps of administering at least one examination to the conditionally admitted test takers during the abbreviated academic program; scoring the at least one examination based on a calibrated grading process; and, for each conditionally admitted test taker, combining scores for the at least one examination, the combined scores forming a composite score. In addition, the subjecting step also can include the steps of: delivering a final examination on-line to conditionally admitted test takers situated in a remote testing facility; proctoring the examination at the remote testing facility; and, factoring resulting scores for the final examination into the composite score. Finally, the step of admitting into the academic institution those conditionally admitted test takers who achieve a score on the at least one examination which satisfies an admissions criteria can include the step of admitting into the academic institution those conditionally admitted test takers whose composite score exceeds a pre-determined composite score.

753 630

Summary of Invention Paragraph:

[0015] Notably, the method of the invention also can include the step of providing asynchronous instruction in at least one academic discipline to the conditionally admitted test takers. In particular, the step of providing asynchronous instruction can include the steps of: delivering electronic instructional content to remotely situated conditionally admitted test takers; receiving classroom work-product from the remotely situated conditionally admitted test takers; and, forwarding the received classroom work-product to at least one instructor. Likewise, the method of the invention also can include the step of providing synchronous instruction in at least one academic discipline to the conditionally admitted test takers. The step of providing synchronous instruction can include the steps of: delivering on-line instructional content to remotely situated conditionally admitted test takers; and, moderating on-line participation between the remotely situated conditionally admitted test takers and at least one instructor.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:

[0016] The method of the invention can find particular application to the field of law school admissions. Accordingly, in a particular aspect of the present invention, the compiling step can include the step of compiling a list of Law School Admissions Test (LSAT) test takers who have applied for admission to at least one law school, but have not received an offer of admission to any one of the at least one law schools. In addition, the step of conditionally admitting selected ones of the test takers to an abbreviated academic program can include the steps of: computing a shifting range of LSAT scores and undergraduate grade point averages (UGPAs) for the test takers; identifying those LSAT test takers having an LSAT score and UGPA falling within the shifting range; and, conditionally admitting the identified test takers to an abbreviated law school program. Finally, the subjecting step can include administering at least one law school examination to the conditionally admitted LSAT test takers during the abbreviated academic program; scoring the at least one law school examination based on a calibrated grading process; and, for each conditionally admitted LSAT test taker, combining scores for the at least one law school examination, the combined scores forming a composite score.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:

[0017] In a second aspect of the present invention, a method for admitting applicants into an academic institution can include the steps of: identifying among a selection of standardized test takers, those test takers who have applied for admission to at least one academic institution and have received more rejections than offers of admission from the at least one academic institutions; extending to the identified test takers an offer of conditional admittance to the academic institution; enrolling in the academic institution at least one of the identified test takers who have accepted the extended offer; subjecting the at least one enrolled test taker to at least one examination; and grading the at least one examination, wherein the grading produces an examination score for the at least one enrolled test taker. Enrolled test takers who achieve an examination score which exceeds a pre-defined level are permitted to remain enrolled in the academic institution.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:

[0019] Notably, the method of the invention also can include the step of providing asynchronous instruction in at least one academic discipline to the enrolled test takers. In particular, the step of providing asynchronous instruction can include the steps of: delivering electronic instructional content to remotely situated enrolled test takers; receiving classroom work-product from the remotely situated enrolled test takers; and, forwarding the received classroom work-product to at least one instructor. Likewise, the method of the invention also can include the step of providing synchronous instruction in at least one academic discipline to the enrolled test takers. The step of providing synchronous instruction can include the steps of: delivering on-line instructional content to remotely situated enrolled test takers; and, moderating on-line participation between the remotely situated enrolled test takers and at least one instructor.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:

[0020] Importantly, the method of the invention can have broad application to a variety of graduate and undergraduate academic institutions. In particular, the method of the invention can be used to admit applicants to law schools, medical schools, schools of dental medicine, schools of veterinary medicine, pharmacy schools, business schools, etc. In view of these particular applications, the identifying step of the present invention can include the steps of: reviewing a selection of test takers who have taken one of the law school admissions test (LSAT), medical college admissions test (MCAT), dental admissions test (DAT), veterinary college admissions test (VCAT), pharmacy college admissions test (PCAT), allied health programs admissions test (AHPAT), graduate record examination (GRE), and the graduate management admission test (GMAT); and, identifying among the selection, those test takers who have applied for admission to at least one graduate school and have received more rejections than offers of admission from the at least one graduate schools.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:

[0021] In a third aspect of the present invention, a method for admitting applicants into an academic institution can include the steps of: compiling a list of standardized test takers who have applied for admission to at least one academic institution, but have not received an offer of admission to any one of the at least one academic institutions; electronically registering selected ones of the test takers in an abbreviated academic program; administering at least one examination over a computer communications network to the registered test takers during the abbreviated academic program, each registered test taker achieving a score on the at least one examination; and, electronically enrolling in the academic institution those registered test takers who achieve a score on the at least one examination which exceeds a pre-determined score. The method of the third aspect of the present invention can be embodied in a machine readable storage having stored thereon a computer program for admitting applicants into an academic institution. The computer program can have a plurality of code sections executable by a machine for causing the machine to perform the steps of the method. For instance, the machine readable storage can be a fixed storage such as a hard disk drive (HDD), compact disk (CD-ROM) or digital versatile disk (DVD).

Brief Description of Drawings Paragraph:

[0023] FIG. 1 is a pictorial representation of a process for identifying admissions candidates who are poorly credentialed, but are likely to succeed as students in an academic institution.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0028] In the method of the invention, a pool of standardized test takers can be analyzed. A typical standardized test can include the scholastic aptitude test (SAT), law school admission test (LSAT), graduate record examination (GRE), and the like. As is the case with most standardized tests, test taker demographics can be collected and provided to the admissions offices of selected academic institutions. From the demographics and admission records, it can be determined whether a test taker has successfully gained entrance into at least one academic institution of choice. Thus, an analysis of the demographic data can be used to identify particular test takers who have applied for admission to at least one academic institution, but have not received an offer of admission to any academic institutions. A typical academic institution can include an undergraduate college, law school, or other graduate school.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0029] FIG. 1 is a pictorial illustration of a method for admitting applicants into an academic institution. As shown in FIG. 1, test takers 102A, 102B can submit one or more applications for

admission 104 to one or more academic institutions 120. Many test takers 102 A will gain admission 108 to one more academic institutions 120. Still, a smaller group of test takers 102B will primarily receive rejection notices 106 from academic institutions to which the smaller group 102B applied. Presumably, each applicant in the smaller group 102B has associated therewith an insufficient GPA and standardized test score. Yet, from this information alone, it is not possible to determine conclusively whether the smaller group of test takers 102B will succeed or fail as students enrolled in an academic program of choice.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0030] In accordance with the inventive arrangements, the GPA and standardized test score of each student in the smaller group of test takers 102B can be analyzed against a shifting range of standardized test scores and GPAs. If the student's numeric qualifications are determined to fall within the shifting range, the student can be conditionally admitted to an abbreviated academic program 110. An abbreviated academic program 110 can include a shorter term academic program in which at least one class in a selected academic discipline can be taught. An example of an abbreviated academic program can be a conditional summer program in which a set of five to seven week courses can be taught in accordance with traditional teaching methods. During the abbreviated academic program 110 one or more examinations 112 can be administered to the conditionally admitted students. The students 114 who fail to achieve a satisfactory score in the administered exams 112 are denied entry 118 into the academic institution 120. Conversely, those students 116 who achieve a satisfactory score in the administered exams 112 are deemed students who possess insufficient numerical qualifications, but will likely succeed as enrolled students in the academic institution 120. Accordingly, the passing students 116 are permanently admitted to the academic institution 120.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0031] One skilled in the art will recognize that as depicted in FIG. 1, a student who is initially rejected from an academic institution 120 can subsequently gain admission to the same academic institution 120 through the method of the invention. Though in one aspect of the invention this is a possibility, the invention is not limited in this regard. Rather, the invention also contemplates a student who has been rejected from multiple academic institutions and subsequently, by virtue of the method of the invention, permanently enrolls in an academic institution for which the student had not initially applied for admission.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0032] FIG. 2 is a flow chart illustrating a process for identifying potential enrollees in the abbreviated academic program 110 of FIG. 1. Initially, in block 204, a shifting range of standardized test scores and GPAs can be computed. The use of shifting ranges to categorize applicants is well known among admissions officers. Typically, the shifting range can include several categories of GPA and standardized test score criteria. At one extreme, a category in the range can include those test takers having very high standardized test scores, but GPAs which range from low to high. At another extreme, a category in the range can include those test takers having very high GPAs, but standardized test scores which range from low to high. At the middle of the range, categories can include intermediate standardized test scores and GPAs.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0033] In law school admissions, it is known to compute a shifting range of standardized test scores based not only on reported undergraduate GPAs and LSAT scores, but also on GPAs as reported by a law school applicant data collection services known to in the legal community as the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS). Hence, a valid shifting range for use in law school admissions can include the following sequence:

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0034] Once the range has been computed, in block 202, a list of standardized test takers can be compiled and in block 206, a subset of test takers can be selected which includes those test takers who have applied to one or more academic institutions and have been rejected. In decision block 208, an additional subset can be selected which includes those test takers who have failed to gain admission to most of the academic institutions to which the test takers have applied. This particular demographic can signify to an admissions officer a particular admissions candidate who has a strong desire to attend an academic institution, but who also lacks strong enough numerical qualifications to gain admission to most academic institutions. Without more information, however, it is not possible for an admission officer to determine

whether such an admissions candidate can succeed as an enrolled student.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0035] In decision block 210, the numeric qualifications of each student in the additional subset can be analyzed to determine whether each applicant's GPA and standardized test scores fall within the shifting range computed in block 204. Recognizing the correlation between extremes in numeric qualifications and academic performance, those candidates having combined numeric attributes lying outside the computed range are statistically determined to be incapable of succeeding as an enrolled student in an academic institution. In contrast, if the numeric qualifications of each student in the additional subset fall within the shifting range computed in block 204, in block 212 the students can be conditionally admitted to the abbreviated program 110 of FIG. 1. Otherwise, in block 214 no action is taken in respect to the student.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0036] Notably, the process illustrated in FIG. 2 can be used by non-traditional academic institutions to identify a market of students who would like to participate in a particular type of academic program, but are incapable of gaining admission to a traditional academic institution. For example, a test taker who has associated therewith a poor undergraduate GPA and an unsatisfactory GRE score and who has been unable to gain admittance to any graduate school can be identified as an ideal potential applicant for a non-traditional, distance learning program. Referred to in the art as "mail-order" degree programs, presently, these non-traditional programs do not have the ability to identify this type of candidate. Rather, mail-order degree programs typically rely upon generic advertising such as can be seen in airline periodicals. Armed with the method of the invention, however, such non-traditional programs can directly solicit an admissions candidate having the most interest in such a non-traditional degree program.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0038] As shown in FIG. 3, during the course of the abbreviated academic program, an instructor 310 can provide to a student instructional content 304. Instructional content 310 can include lectures, class notes, reading materials, and the like. Additionally, the instructional content 310 can include audiovisual materials such as recorded audio and video of a lecture, as well as presentations, graphic illustrations, hyperlinks to supplemental information, and the like. Though not limited to any particular method for delivering the instructional content 310, in FIG. 3, it is shown that the instructional content 310 can be delivered to a remotely situated enrollee via compact disk or other storage media. Notwithstanding, the instructional content 310 also can be delivered through any other suitable mechanism including on-line downloading or via post.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0040] By comparison to FIG. 3, FIG. 4 is a schematic diagram illustrating the method of the invention incorporating synchronous instruction. In the case of synchronous instruction, instructional content 404 can be provided to the remotely positioned enrollee over the network 414. In addition, remotely positioned students can participate in a concurrent discussion of the instructional content 404 using a moderated forum such as a chat room 408. The chat room 408 can be moderated by the instructor 410 who can access the chat room 408 over the network 414. As in the case of asynchronous instruction, work-product can be uploaded to a server 406 and forwarded to the instructor 410. In this way, the experience of on-campus classroom instruction can be closely simulated on-line though each enrollee and the instructor can be geographically positioned miles apart.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0044] In accordance with the inventive arrangements, one or more examinations can be provided during the course of the abbreviated academic program. In the case of a single examination, at the conclusion of the program, the scores of the conditionally admitted enrollees can be compared to a pre-determined score deemed to have a correlation with the likelihood of academic success associated with a student whose score exceeds the pre-determined score. Likewise, in the case of multiple examinations, at the conclusion of the program, the scores of the conditionally admitted enrollees can be combined into a composite score which can be compared to the pre-determined score. In any case, conditionally admitted enrollees having scores which exceed the pre-determined score can be identified as students having inadequate numerical qualifications, despite which such student is likely to succeed.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0045] Accordingly, conditionally admitted enrollees having scores which satisfy an admissions criteria, for instance those scores which place the conditionally admitted enrollee within a certain percentile, or those scores which exceed a predetermined determined value can be offered permanent admission to the academic institution. In one aspect of the invention, the admissions criteria can correspond to historical performance statistics for regularly admitted students to the academic institution. For example, the historical performance statistics can be a median GPA or final exam grade for students who have completed one term or one year of study at the academic institution. Notwithstanding, the invention is no limited in this regard and any admissions criteria can suffice.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0046] Notably, aspects of the present invention can be realized in computing system consisting of hardware, software, or a combination of hardware and software. Specifically, the method of the present invention can be realized through the use of electronic communications and transactions in a centralized fashion in one computer system, or in a distributed fashion where different elements are spread across several interconnected computer systems. Any kind of computer system or other apparatus adapted for carrying out the methods described herein is suited. A typical combination of hardware and software could be a general purpose computer system with a computer program that, when being loaded and executed, controls the computer system such that it carries out the methods described herein.

## CLAIMS:

1. A method for admitting applicants into an academic institution comprising the steps of: compiling a list of standardized test takers who have applied for admission to at least one academic institution, but have not received an offer of admission to any one of said at least one academic institutions; conditionally admitting selected ones of said test takers to an abbreviated academic program; subjecting said conditionally admitted test takers to at least one examination during said abbreviated academic program, each conditionally admitted test taker achieving a score on said at least one examination; and, admitting into the academic institution those conditionally admitted test takers who achieve a score on said at least one examination which satisfies an admissions criteria.
4. The method of claim 3, wherein said step of admitting into the academic institution those conditionally admitted test takers who achieve a score on said at least one examination which satisfies an admissions criteria comprises the step of admitting into the academic institution those conditionally admitted test takers whose composite score exceeds a pre-determined composite score.
6. The method of claim 5, wherein said step of providing asynchronous instruction comprises the steps of: delivering electronic instructional content to remotely situated conditionally admitted test takers; receiving classroom work-product from said remotely situated conditionally admitted test takers; and, forwarding said received classroom work-product to at least one instructor.
10. The method of claim 1, wherein said compiling step comprises the step of compiling a list of Law School Admissions Test (LSAT) test takers who have applied for admission to at least one law school, but have not received an offer of admission to any one of said at least one law schools.
11. The method of claim 10, wherein said step of conditionally admitting selected ones of said test takers to an abbreviated academic program comprises the steps of: computing a shifting range of LSAT scores and undergraduate grade point averages (UGPAS) for said test takers; identifying those LSAT test takers having an LSAT score and UGPA falling within said shifting range; and, conditionally admitting said identified test takers to an abbreviated law school program.
12. The method of claim 10, wherein said subjecting step comprises: administering at least one law school examination to said conditionally admitted LSAT test takers during said abbreviated academic program; scoring said at least one law school examination based on a calibrated grading process; and, for each conditionally admitted LSAT test taker, combining scores for

said at least one law school examination, said combined scores forming a composite score.

13. A method for admitting applicants into an academic institution comprising the steps of: identifying among a selection of standardized test takers, those test takers who have applied for admission to at least one academic institution and have received more rejections than offers of admission from said at least one academic institutions; extending to said identified test takers an offer of conditional admittance to the academic institution; enrolling in the academic institution at least one of said identified test takers who have accepted said extended offer; subjecting said at least one enrolled test taker to at least one examination; and, grading said at least one examination, said grading producing an examination score for said at least one enrolled test taker, whereby enrolled test takers achieving an examination score which exceeds a pre-defined level are permitted to remain enrolled in the academic institution.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein said step of providing asynchronous instruction comprises the steps of: delivering electronic instructional content to remotely situated conditionally enrolled test takers; receiving classroom work-product from said remotely situated enrolled test takers; and, forwarding said received classroom work-product to at least one instructor.

20. The method of claim 13, wherein said identifying step comprises the steps of: reviewing a selection of test takers who have taken one of the law school admissions test (LSAT), medical college admissions test (MCAT), dental admissions test (DAT), veterinary college admissions test (VCAT), pharmacy college admissions test (PCAT), allied health programs admissions test (AHPAT), graduate record examination (GRE), and the graduate management admission test (GMAT); and, identifying among said selection, those test takers who have applied for admission to at least one graduate school and have received more rejections than offers of admission from said at least one graduate schools.

21. A method for admitting applicants into an academic institution comprising the steps of: compiling a list of standardized test takers who have applied for admission to at least one academic institution, but have not received an offer of admission to any one of said at least one academic institutions; electronically registering selected ones of said test takers in an abbreviated academic program; administering at least one examination over a computer communications network to said registered test takers during said abbreviated academic program, each registered test taker achieving a score on said at least one examination; and, electronically enrolling in the academic institution those registered test takers who achieve a score on said at least one examination which satisfies an admissions criteria.

22. A machine readable storage, having stored thereon a computer program for admitting applicants into an academic institution, said computer program having a plurality of code sections executable by a machine for causing the machine to perform the steps of: compiling a list of standardized test takers who have applied for admission to at least one academic institution, but have not received an offer of admission to any one of said at least one academic institutions; electronically registering selected ones of said test takers in an abbreviated academic program; administering at least one examination over a computer communications network to said registered test takers during said abbreviated academic program, each registered test taker achieving a score on said at least one examination; and, electronically enrolling in the academic institution those registered test takers who achieve a score on said at least one examination which satisfies an admissions criteria.

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TITLE: Methods of generating applications for enrollment at educational institutionsSummary of Invention Paragraph:

[0002] Educational institutions have student recruitment goals that are imposed by a number of factors internal and external to the institution. Some of these factors may be related to diversity of race, ethnicity, gender, geographic location of student candidate (which may be based on one or more digits of the student candidate's home ZIP Code), sports ability, scholastic ability, etc. Each educational institution has a unique set of criteria to be met in order to attract the type of student that will allow the institution to meet its particular goals.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:

[0003] Traditionally, educational institutions have relied on various isolated shotgun techniques to attract students. Some of these techniques are mailing a blank application to any student candidate who expressed even the slightest interest in attending the educational institution and using an automatic phone dialing service to ascertain a student candidate's level of interest in attending the educational institution. These methods are expensive and limited in their ability to fulfill the educational institution's recruitment goals.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:

[0004] The present invention relates to college and university student recruitment and is directed towards increasing applications for admission as well as achieving the educational institution's recruitment goals.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0023] One embodiment of the present invention uses specific business methodologies to assist an educational institution in achieving the institution's student recruitment goals based on the criteria set by the institution. The inventive method builds on some of the traditional techniques used by educational institutions to attract students as well as introduces new processes to the student recruitment problem.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0024] Each individual educational institution has a unique student recruitment goal as well as a unique set of criteria for attaining their student recruitment goal. For example, one educational institution may want to become more ethnically diverse while another may want to recruit more women interested in sports. The student recruitment goals and the set of criteria to be used to achieve those goals for each individual educational institution vary widely. Consequently, there is a need for a systematic approach with sufficient flexibility to accommodate these diverse requirements.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0025] One aspect of the present invention uses a profiling procedure which is designed to qualitatively measure each educational institution's pre-existing inquiry pool. This allows for the examination of the characteristics of the student candidates in the inquiry pool. After the characteristics are examined, the student candidates in the inquiry pool can be segmented into subgroups according to shared characteristics. Based on the characteristics of the subgroups as compared with the selection criteria supplied by the educational institution, these subgroups can be selected for targeting by mail, e-mail, telephone call, or other means of communication.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0031] In one embodiment of the present invention as shown in the flow chart of FIG. 2, a web

site may be created and used to electronically survey candidates. A web site may be created for each individual educational institution or one web site may be created that is then segmented so that information pertaining to a particular educational institution is contained within one particular area of the web site. For instance, each particular educational institution may have its own web page in the overall web site. In either case, the inquiry pool and the information for updating the inquiry pool of one educational institution will not be commingled with the inquiry pool and the information for updating the inquiry pool of a second educational institution. This is necessary since the set of student candidates in the inquiry pools of each educational institution will be different.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0032] With reference to FIG. 2, Block 20, the inquiry pool is first obtained from the educational institution as discussed above. As indicated in Block 21, a web page in the web site of the institution may then be constructed for student candidate access. The web page may be constructed in a manner well known in the art. The web page may include an electronic survey form. Student candidates can be given electronic access to the web page and an electronic survey form, as indicated in Block 22.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0033] On the web page, an electronic survey form can be used to evaluate the interest of student candidates in attending the particular educational institution for which the web page applies, as indicated in Block 23.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0034] As indicated in Block 24, the results obtained may be compiled and used to update the information in the inquiry pool of the educational institution associated with the particular web page. The compilation of results can occur as frequently as required by the educational institution and/or may occur after some triggering event, such as a set time period prior to a deadline for mailing applications to student candidates, for example.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0035] FIG. 3 is a flow chart with a more detailed embodiment of the invention as it relates to evaluating the continued interest of student candidates in submitting an application to attend a particular educational institution. Evaluating the continued interest of student candidates in attending the particular educational institution is an important step in determining to whom applications should be sent in order to reduce the costs associated with meeting the educational institution's enrollment goals. Block 30 represents the first step in this particular embodiment, which is obtaining an educational institution's inquiry pool.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0036] As indicated in Block 31, a web survey form is created for use in a web site which will be accessed by prospective student candidates. The web survey form is designed to determine student candidates' interest in applying to the particular educational institution. The web survey form also includes a section that allows the student candidate to complete and/or update his/her personal information, such as full name, preferred name, address, phone number, ZIP Code, academic interest, etc. Additionally, the web survey form may include other factors to help the educational institution evaluate the interest level of the student candidate. These factors may be answered in such a way that the educational institution can rank the importance of each factor to the student candidate over a predetermined spectrum of responses. As an example, the student candidate can indicate the importance of each individual factor as: "Not important at all"; "Not very important"; "Somewhat unimportant"; "Neutral"; "Somewhat important"; "Important"; or "Very important". Other response spectra, with more or less choices, are also contemplated. An example of factors for the student candidate to evaluate are: "Campus safe and secure"; "You [the educational institution] offer majors that interest me"; "You [the educational institution] have an athletics program that fits my needs"; "Extracurricular activities that I enjoy are readily available"; "Admission staff is accessible"; "Faculty care about students as individuals"; "[educational institution] prepares me for a career that interests me"; "The school location is desirable and meets my needs", etc.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0039] As indicated in Blocks 37-38, the responses from the web survey can be compiled and the results of the survey forwarded to the educational institution. As discussed above, the

compilation of the web survey responses can occur at any predetermined frequency or upon at the time of any triggering event. The compilation can also happen at random intervals. The compilation may occur either automatically or upon specific command.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0040] With reference to FIGS. 4(A) and 4(B), one method for increasing applications for enrollment begins with the step, Block 41, of obtaining the inquiry pool from the educational institution as discussed above. The student candidates in the inquiry pool may, in Block 42, then be profiled in accordance with the criteria selected by the educational institution as the institution's target mailing characteristics, Block 43. Based upon the established characteristics, the application package may be customized and personalized to appeal to the particular student candidates in the targeted mailing segment, as described below. As shown in Blocks 44-47, the application package may be customized by: filling in certain questions which are already known to the institution from the candidate data contained in the inquiry pool, such as name, address, intended major, extracurricular activities, etc.; truncating and simplifying the questions in the application; formulating the content of the application to appeal to the targeted mailing segment; determining and offering incentives for timely completion and submission of the application; and designing and generating the graphical theme of the letter, package, application, and other material in the application package.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0041] It is important to note that both paper and electronic application packages are contemplated by the inventive method. The inventive method expands on the prospective student's choices of how to respond: there is the traditional method of response where the student candidate completes an application received by mail and returns the application to the educational institution by mail. The inventive method has added another response option--the online application. In the personalized letter that accompanies each mailed application, the student is assigned a personal identification number (or "PIN") and directed to a website that they can access if they wish to complete the application for admission electronically. When the student enters the website and logs on with the assigned PIN, the prospect's demographic information from the inquiry pool data file is loaded onto the online application--just like the partially filled-out application that they received in the mail. The student can now either (1) fill out the application which they received in the mail; (2) complete the application online and submit it to the school electronically; or (3) fill out the application online, print it out to proof read, and then mail the application back to the school. These enhanced response options provided by the inventive method add to the distinctiveness of the entire business process, and further enhance the chances of a desired response.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0045] The methods of the present invention are of great assistance to educational institutions in meeting their student recruitment goals by dramatically improving both the number and quality of applications for enrollment received by a college or university when compared to traditional techniques currently in use, while reducing the costs associated with maintaining an inquiry pool of prospective candidates and providing a unique method for evaluating the continued interest of those candidates over time.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0049] The information obtained about each candidate is also desirably used to personalize each application with the candidate's name, address and other demographic information, thus converting an application for admission into a personal invitation for the candidate. The application itself may be truncated because information known to the institution about the candidate through the inquiry pool profiling procedure need not be again requested in the application, and research has shown that candidates are far more likely to complete a shorter, personalized application than a longer, standardized form. This results in a significantly increased application response rate.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0050] Another important advantage of the present invention is the ability to motivate the candidates to respond. Because of the information available through profiling, it becomes possible to include an incentives to the candidate to complete the application for admission and return it to the institution. Incentives such as the promise of an immediate application decision, a waiver or reduction of the usual application fee, a waiver or reduction of the descriptive written essays which are usually required, or even priority merit scholarship

consideration or priority housing preference consideration have been found to have material impact on the application completion rate.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0051] Still another important aspect of the present invention is the expansion of the candidate's choices in selecting the method of completing and submitting the application. In addition to the traditional method where the student completes an application received by mail and returns it to the college or university by mail, candidates may complete an online application for printing and subsequent mailing to the institution or for electronic submission. The personalization earlier discussed is a significant aspect, e.g., the candidate may be provided with a personal identification number or PIN in the personalized letter that accompanies each mailed application, and may be directed to a website where logging on with the PIN materially prefills the application with the candidate's personal information.

CLAIMS:

15. A method for generating an application for candidates to enroll at an institution of higher learning comprising the steps of: (a) providing a data base including information related to candidates for enrollment, the preferences of the institution for students with predetermined characteristics, and a standard application for admission to the institution; (b) electronically evaluating the candidates in the data base against a first predetermined profile including the preferences of the institution to thereby select candidates for receiving an application; (c) customizing the standard application in the data base as a function of the identity of each of the selected candidates; and (d) forwarding the customized applications to the selected candidates.

20. The method of claim 19 wherein the incentive includes at least one of (1) priority of the decision as to admission, (2) priority of scholarship consideration, and (3) reduction of the application fee.

21. The method of claim 20 wherein the incentive includes at least two of (1) priority of the decision as to admission, (2) priority of scholarship consideration, (3) waiver or reduction of the application fee, (4) waiver or reduction in the personal essay requirements, and (5) priority of housing preference consideration.

24. The method of claim 23 wherein the incentive includes at least two of (1) priority of the decision as to admission, (2) priority of scholarship consideration, (3) waiver or reduction of the application fee, (4) waiver or reduction in the personal essay requirements, and (5) priority of housing preference consideration.

25. A method for generating an application for candidates to enroll at an institution of higher learning comprising the steps of: (a) providing a data base including information related to candidates for enrollment, the preferences of the institution for students with predetermined characteristics, and a standard application for admission to the institution; (b) electronically evaluating the candidates in the data base against a first predetermined profile including the preferences of the institution to thereby select candidates for receiving an application; (c) providing a web page on the institution's web site with the standard application resident thereon; (d) sending an e-mail directing the candidate to the institution's web page; (e) identifying the candidate at the time he logs onto the web page; (f) customizing the standard application as a function of the identity of the identified candidate; and (g) remotely completing the customized application on the web page.

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